

# CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING

## STUDY NOTES

### Challenges for the New Nation

- India became independent in August 1947 immediately after independence, there were three challenges in nation building.
- The first and the immediate challenge was to shape nation that was united, yet accommodative of the diversity existing in the society and eradication of poverty and unemployment.
- The second challenge was to establish democracy.
- The third challenge was to ensure the development and well-being of the entire society and not only of some sections.

### Partition: Displacement and Rehabilitation

- On 14th to 15th August, 1947, two independent nation India and Pakistan came into existence. Lakhs of people from both sides lost their homes, lives and properties and became victim of communal violence.
- On the basis of Muslim majority West and East Pakistan were created and separated by a long expanse of Indian Territory.
- Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan also known as 'Frontier Gandhi' was the undisputed leader of the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP). Despite his opposition NWFP was merged with Pakistan.
- The portion of Punjab and Bengal caused the deepest trauma of partition.

### Consequences of Partition

- The year 1947 was the year of one of the largest, most abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of population of human history as known.
- Minorities on both sides of the border fledged their home and secured temporary shelter in 'refugee camps'.
- Women were often abducted, raped, attacked and killed. They were forcefully converted to other, religion.
- Political and administrative machinery failed on both sides.
- There was huge loss of lives and property. Communal violence was on its culmination.

### Integration of Princely States

- There were two types of provinces in British India—The British Indian Provinces (directly under the control of the British Government) and Princely states (governed by Indian princes).
- Immediately after independence there were almost 565 princely states. Many of them joined Indian Union.
- Travancore, Hyderabad, Kashmir and Manipur initially refused to join Indian Union.

### Government's Approach

- The then interim government took a firm steps against the possible division of India into small principalities of different sizes.
- The government's approach was guided by three considerations.
- The people of most of the princely states clearly wanted to become part of the Indian Union.

- The government was prepared to be flexible in giving autonomy to some regions.
- Consolidation of the territorial boundaries of the nation had assumed supreme importance.

#### **Instrument of Accession**

- The rulers of the most of the states signed a document called the 'Instrument of Accession' but accession of the Junagarh, Hyderabad, Kashmir and Manipur proved more difficult than the rest.
- After initial resistance, in September 1948, Hyderabad was merged with Indian Union, by a military operation.
- The Government of India succeeded in pressurising the Maharaja of Manipur into signing a Merger Agreement in September, 1949. The government did so without consulting the popularly elected Legislative Assembly of Manipur.

#### **Reorganisation of States**

- During national movement Indian National Congress recognised the demand of state reorganisation on linguistic basis.
- After Independence, this idea was postponed because the memory of partition was still fresh and the fate of the Princely states had not been decided.
- After a long movement, in December 1952 Andhra Pradesh was created on linguistic basis.
- Creation of this state gave impetus to reorganise states on linguistic basis. As a result, Government of India appointed States Reorganisation Commission in 1953.
- This commission accepted that the boundaries of the state should reflect the boundaries of different languages.
- On the basis of its report the New states Reorganisation Act was passed in 1956. This led to the creation of 14 States and 6 Union Territories.
- The first speech of the first Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the hour of midnight on 14-15 August 1947 was known as famous "tryst with destiny" speech while addressing a special session of the Constituent Assembly.
- Immediately after independence, there were many challenges in independent India that needed a solution i.e. a challenge to shape a nation as a united country, to develop democratic practices and to ensure development and well-being by evolving effective policies for economic development and eradication of poverty and unemployment.
- On partition of India, two nation theory was propounded by Muhammad Ali Jinnah to create a separate state for Muslims, resulted in Partition as India and Pakistan giving birth to many difficulties like problem of east and west, merging of NWFP, problems with provinces of Punjab and Bengal and the principle of religious majorities.
- The partition of 1947 was most abrupt and unplanned which created and spread communal riots dividing country into various community zones, social sufferings to shelter in refugee camps, killing of women and separation of family members, except, it divided financial assets, employees and created conflicts between Hindus and Muslims.
- British India was divided into British Indian provinces and princely states. Princely states enjoyed some form of control over their internal affairs under British supremacy.
- After independence, integration of princely states into Indian Union became a great challenge due to problems like announcement by British to end paramountly over the states' freedom to join either India or Pakistan. And the problems arose in Travancore, Hyderabad, Bhopal to further divide India.
- The government's approach was based on three considerations i.e. will of integration of people of princely states, a flexible approach to accommodate plurality and demands of region and concern about integrity of India with peaceful negotiations in a firm diplomatic manner by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Only four states' accession was difficult i.e. Junagarh, Hyderabad, Kashmir and Manipur.
- Hyderabad was the largest princely state under the rule of Nizam who was not argued to be integrated. But the society protested against the rule of Nizam. The central government had to interfere against Razakars and in September 1948. Nizam's forces were controlled with the accession of Hyderabad.

- Bodhachandra Singh, Maharaja of Manipur, made it a constitutional monarchy and became first state to hold elections under Universal Adult Franchises. But on sharp differences over merger of Manipur, the government of India pressurised Maharaja into signing an agreement in September 1949.
- In the early years of reorganisation of states was felt linguistic states may foster separatism and create a pressure. Hence linguistic states were formed to change the nature of democratic policies which accepted the regional and linguistic claims and provided a uniform base to the plural nature of democracy.
- The State Reorganisation Commission was formed in 1953 by central government to redraw the boundaries of the states on the basis to reflect boundaries of state on behalf of different languages and led to creation of 14 states and 6 union territories by giving uniform basis to state boundaries.

## QUESTION BANK

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- The States Reorganisation Commission was setup in**  
 (a) 1950                                      (b) 1951                                      (c) 1953                                      (d) 1954
- The states that were divided into 'Communal Zones' during the violence of partition were-**  
 (a) Lahore, Amritsar and Calcutta                                      (b) Kashmir, Lucknow and Allahabad  
 (c) Madras, Hyderabad and Mysore                                      (d) Delhi, Mumbai and Gwalior
- The interim government formed under the Cabinet Mission Plan under the leadership of:**  
 (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad                                      (b) Jawaharlal Nehru  
 (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel                                      (d) Rajagopalachari
- The states established in 1960 were**  
 (a) Maharashtra and Gujarat                                      (b) Orissa and West Bengal  
 (c) Rajasthan and Gujarat                                      (d) Punjab and Haryana
- Which state was not established in 2000?**  
 (a) Jharkhand                                      (b) Chhattisgarh                                      (c) Uttaranchal                                      (d) Bihar
- The "Communal Zones" excluded in:**  
 (a) Lahore                                      (b) Amritsar                                      (c) Kolkata                                      (d) Jammu & Kashmir
- When did Mohammed Ali Jinnah address the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan in Karachi?**  
 (a) 11th August, 1947                                      (b) 12th August, 1947                                      (c) 13th August, 1947                                      (d) 14th August, 1947
- A prominent poet Amrita pritam belonged to which among the following states?**  
 (a) Punjab                                      (b) Gujarat                                      (c) Mumbai                                      (d) Madras
- Name the state from which Chattisgarh was carved out?**  
 (a) Uttar Pradesh                                      (b) Bihar                                      (c) Jharkhand                                      (d) Madhya Pradesh
- Which among the following leaders played a vital role in the integration of princely states with India?**  
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi                                      (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel  
 (c) Jawaharlal Nehru                                      (d) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
- How many princely states were existed at the time of independence of India?**  
 (a) 560                                      (b) 562                                      (c) 563                                      (d) 565
- When was Meghalaya carved out of Assam?**  
 (a) 1970                                      (b) 1971                                      (c) 1972                                      (d) 1973
- When was Gujarat carved out of Bombay?**  
 (a) 1950                                      (b) 1960                                      (c) 1970                                      (d) 1980

14. Which among the following is a princely states of India who initially resisted to join the Indian Union?  
 (a) Baroda (b) Hyderabad (c) Mysore (d) Gwalior
15. Which among the following statements about the partition is not correct?  
 (a) Partition of India was the outcome of the 'Two Nation Theory.'  
 (b) Punjab and Bengal were the two provinces divided on the basis of religion.  
 (c) East Pakistan and West Pakistan were not contiguous.  
 (d) The scheme of partition included a plan for the transfer of population across the border.
16. When did India get Independence?  
 (a) 1947 (b) 1949 (c) 1952 (d) 1962
17. The main reason for India's partition was:  
 (a) Adamant attitude of Jinnah (b) Communal riots and disorder  
 (c) Failure of the Interim Government (d) All of these
18. What were the consequences of the Partition of India?  
 (a) Transfer of Population (b) Refugees Problem (c) Problem of Minorities (d) All of these
19. Poetry like Naksh-e-Fariyadi and Dast-e-Saba were associated with  
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Mohammad Ali Jinnah (c) Amrita Pritam (d) Faiz Ahmed Faiz
20. Who was the First Home Minister of independent India?  
 (a) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Sardar Patel (c) Lal Bahadur Shastri (d) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar
21. \_\_\_\_\_ was the base of Indian State Reorganisation in 1956.  
 (a) Language (b) Geographical Area (c) Caste (d) Religion
22. The two nation theory opposed  
 (a) by Congress (b) by Muslim League (c) by the general public (d) All of these
23. When did Punjab get the status of a state?  
 (a) 1950 (b) 1960 (c) 1966 (d) 1963
24. The Nawab of \_\_\_\_\_ did not want to join the Constituent Assembly?  
 (a) Bhopal (b) Manipur (c) Hyderabad (d) Travancore
25. On what basis the partition of India was done?  
 (a) Caste (b) Religion (c) Appearance (d) Language
26. Which were the two things on that everyone agree at the time of independence?  
 (a) Governance by democratic government (b) work for the good of all  
 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
27. Faiz Ahmed Faiz was a  
 (a) poet (b) leader (c) musician (d) doctor
28. Who were the Razakars?  
 (a) Minister of the king (b) Nizam's paramilitary forces  
 (c) Government employees (d) Police personnel
29. Goa and Daman Diu was ruled by whom before 1961?  
 (a) British (b) Portuguese (c) Denmark (d) France
30. Which two provinces which were also divided during the partition of India?  
 (a) Punjab (b) Hyderabad (c) Bengal (d) Both (a) and (c)
31. On 15th August 1947 Mahatma Gandhi was in  
 (a) Delhi (b) Darbhanga (c) Lahore (d) Kolkata

32. **The Two-Nation Theory' was based upon:**  
 (a) Expansion of India (b) Bifurcation of the states (c) Partition of India (d) All of these
33. **Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the undisputed leader of the North Western Frontier Province was known as**  
 (a) Frontier Gandhi (b) Father of Pakistan (c) Staunch Muslim (d) Patriot of Pakistan
34. **Which of these statements about the princely states is incorrect?**  
 (a) Some of the princely states clearly wanted to become part of the Indian Union.  
 (b) The Indian government was ready to give autonomy to some regions.  
 (c) The ruler of Junagadh had decided not to be an independent state and to be part of independent India.  
 (d) Princely states covered one third of the land area of the British Indian Empire.
35. **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel faced key challenges of integration in which of the following states**  
 (a) Hyderabad, Moradabad, Junagarh (b) Hyderabad, Sikandrabad, Jammu  
 (c) Hyderabad, Junagarh, Kashmir (d) Jammu, Junagarh, Kashmir
36. **Which state was carved out of Assam?**  
 (a) Meghalaya (b) Sikkim (c) Manipur (d) Tripura
37. **Reorganisation of the North-East was completed in which year?**  
 (a) 1962 (b) 1972 (c) 1982 (d) 1992
38. **What was Jawahar Lal Nehru's first speech known as?**  
 (a) Wake of the Nation (b) Breaking of Wranny (c) Tryst with Destiny (d) I have a dream
39. **Assertion (A): The problem was that two of the Muslim majority provinces of British India, Punjab and Bengal, had very large areas where the non-Muslims were in majority.**  
**Reason (R): It was decided that these two provinces would be bifurcated according to the religious majority at the district or even lower level.**  
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
40. **What was India's independence plan called?**  
 (a) Gandhi Plan (b) Nehru Plan (c) Mountbatten Plan (d) Jinnah Plan
41. **When did Mahatma Gandhi die?**  
 (a) 30th January 1948 (b) 31st January 1948 (c) 30th December 1948 (d) 30th November 1948
42. **The stand of the Indian Government on partition was-**  
 (a) India did not respond at all (b) India always supported partition  
 (c) India wanted to become a Hindu nation (d) None of these
43. **What was the first among the three challenges to India while building a nation-state?**  
 (a) Building a united nation (b) Poverty  
 (c) Communal tension (d) All of these
44. **Who was India's Deputy Prime Minister at the time of integration of princely states?**  
 (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru (b) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar  
 (c) Narsimha Rao Reddy (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
45. **How were the boundaries of the states decided by the State Reorganisation Commission?**  
 (a) On the basis of locality (b) On the basis of linguistic principles  
 (c) On the basis of area (d) On the basis of caste
46. **Assertion (A): The Constitution also set out in the Directive Principles of State Policy the welfare goals that democratic politics must achieve.**

**Reason (R):** On 14-15 August 1947, not one but two nation-states came into existence – India and Pakistan.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

**47. Name the first Prime Minister of independent India?**

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (c) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (d) B.R. Ambedkar

**48. Which among the following was not a challenge that independent India faced?**

- (a) Shape a nation that was united
- (b) Establish autocracy
- (c) Ensure the development and well being of entire society
- (d) None of the above

**49. British divided India into \_\_\_\_\_ nations.**

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

**50. Concept of 'Two Nation Theory' was -**

- (a) That Muslims and non -Muslims should be two separate nations
- (b) That there should be different countries for all the different religions
- (c) Muslims should be given autonomy
- (d) Muslims should be provided free education

**51. Which of the following was the outcome of Two Nation Theory?**

- (a) Partition of India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh
- (b) Partition of British India into India and Pakistan
- (c) Plight of all the minorities from India
- (d) Partition of east and West Pakistan

**52. In context with the partition, the term 'religious majorities' means -**

- (a) That Hindu majority is to be separated with all other minority groups.
- (b) That only minorities will remain in India.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) That areas where Muslims were in majority would make up the territory of Pakistan.

**53. Assertion (A): The Nizam of Hyderabad never negotiated with Sardar Patel. He did not at all agree to accept any offer to join India.**

**Reason (R): The Nizam wanted an independent status for Hyderabad.**

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

**54. Which among the following statement about the problems faced during partition is not correct?**

- (a) In British India there was no single belt consisting Muslim majority.
- (b) Two of Muslim majority provinces of British India, Bengal and Gujarat, had very large areas of non Muslim majority.
- (c) Among the Muslim majority areas not all of them wanted to be a part of Pakistan.
- (d) Problems of 'minorities' on both sides of the border.

**55. What was the writers and poets described partition as?**

- (a) Division of properties
- (b) Division of liabilities and assets
- (c) Political division of the country
- (d) Division of hearts

**56. What was formed in order to protect the interest of the Muslims in Colonial India?**

- (a) Princely states
- (b) Muslim league
- (c) Hindu community
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

57. Princely states were ruled by whom?

- (a) British government      (b) Indian government      (c) Princes      (d) Prime Minister

58. What do you understand by the term 'British paramountcy'?

- (a) Some form of control over their internal affairs only was enjoyed by Princely states.  
(b) The British provinces were directly under the control of British government.  
(c) The dominance of the British government.  
(d) Both (a) and (b)

59. Instrument of accession refers to -

- (a) State agreed to become a part of the union of India  
(b) State disagreed to become a part of the union of India  
(c) State wants autonomy  
(d) None of the above

60. Assertion (A): The British Government took the view that all these 565 states were free to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent if they so wished.

Reason (R): This was a very serious problem and could threaten the very existence of a united India.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

61. A Para military force of Nizam of Hyderabad which was sent to respond people's movement was known as.

- (a) LTTE      (b) Nizam's Army      (c) Indian Army      (d) Razakars

62. Who was the maharaja of Manipur at the time of independence?

- (a) Krishnadatta Chamaraja      (b) Bodhachandra Singh  
(c) Chandragupta Maurya      (d) Ajatasatru

63. Which was the first Indian state to hold an election based on Universal Adult Franchise in June 1948?

- (a) Meghalaya      (b) Telangana      (c) Manipur      (d) Hyderabad

64. When was the merger agreement between maharaja of Manipur and the Government of India signed?

- (a) Sep 1949      (b) July 1948      (c) Sep 1948      (d) June 1947

65. Movement for a separate Andhra was called -

- (a) Andhra movement      (b) Telugu movement  
(c) Vishalandhra movement      (d) Tamil Movement

66. Name the veteran gandhian (a congress leader) who went on indefinite fast that led to his death after 56 days.

- (a) Chandresh Reddy      (b) Potti Sriramulu      (c) Saket Vishwa      (d) Gaurav Patel

67. Assertion (A): It was decided to follow the principle of religious majorities for the partition.

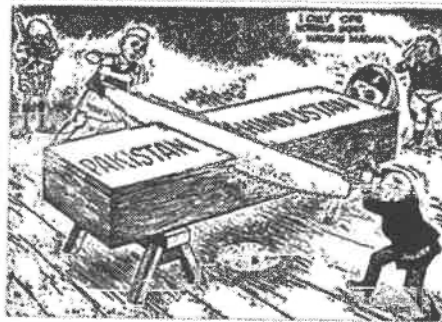
Reason (R): The process of partition was smooth and not even a single violence took place.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

68. Prime Minister announced the formation of a separate Andhra state in which year?

- (a) December 1950      (b) January 1952      (c) November 1951      (d) December 1952

69. Who played a vital role in the integration of princely states with India?  
 (a) Sardar Vallabhai Patel (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (d) Lal Bahadur Shastri
70. Which of the following princely state did not resist while joining India?  
 (a) Hyderabad (b) Manipur (c) Kashmir (d) Mysore
71. Haryana was carved out from-  
 (a) Punjab (b) Himachal Pradesh (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Rajasthan
72. 'THE DAWN OF FREEDOM' was written by whom?  
 (a) Mohammad Ali Jinnah (b) Jawaharlal Nehru  
 (c) Faiz Ahmed Faiz (d) Amrita Pritam
73. The year \_\_\_\_\_ was the year of one of the largest, most abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of population that human history has known.  
 (a) 1948 (b) 1946 (c) 1947 (d) 1949
74. Assertion (A): India adopted representative democracy based on the parliamentary form of government.  
 Reason (R): These features ensure that the political competition would take place in a democratic framework.  
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
75. Study the cartoon carefully and give the answers to the question that follows:



- I. On what basis, the Two-Nation Theory was proposed?  
 (a) On the basis of differences among two communities, Hindu and Muslim  
 (b) On the basis of different political ideologies of Hindus and Muslims  
 (c) On the basis of communal discrimination  
 (d) All the above
- II. Who among the following leaders opposed the partition strongly?  
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan  
 (c) Mohammad Ali Jinnah (d) Both (a) and (b)
- III. Who propounded the 'Two Nation Theory'?  
 (a) Sardar Patel and Congress (b) Muslim League  
 (c) Khan Abdul Ghaffar (d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- IV. Which two states were undecided to be the part of either of these countries, at the time of partition?  
 (a) Travancore and Hyderabad (b) Gujarat and Haryana  
 (c) Madhya Pradesh and Bengal (d) Assam and Bengal
- V. According to the Two Nation Theory, India consisted of not one but two people \_\_\_\_\_ nation.  
 (a) Hindus and Christians (b) Hindus and Muslims  
 (c) Muslims and Sikhs (d) Jain and Muslims



## Input Text Based MCQ's

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (76 to 80):

*Thus, it was decided that what was till then known as 'India' would be divided into two countries, 'India' and 'Pakistan'. Such a division was not only very painful, but also very difficult to decide and to implement. It was decided to follow the principle of religious majorities. This basically means that areas where the Muslims were in majority would make up the territory of Pakistan. The rest was to stay with India. The idea might appear simple, but it presented all kinds of difficulties.*

*First of all, there was no single belt of Muslim majority areas in British India. There were two areas of concentration, one in the west and one in the east. There was no way these two parts could be joined. So it was decided that the new country, Pakistan, will comprise two territories, West and East Pakistan separated by a long expanse of Indian territory. Secondly, not all Muslim majority areas wanted to be in Pakistan. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the undisputed leader of the North Western Frontier Province known as 'Frontier Gandhi', was staunchly opposed to the two-nation theory. Eventually, his voice was simply ignored and the NWFP was made to merge with Pakistan. The third problem was that two of the Muslim majority provinces of British India, Punjab and Bengal, had very large areas where the non-Muslims were in majority.*

*Eventually it was decided that these two provinces would be bifurcated according to the religious majority at the district or even lower level. This decision could not be made by the midnight of 14-15 August. It meant that a large number of people did not know on the day of Independence whether they were in India or in Pakistan. The Partition of these two provinces caused the deepest trauma in history.*

76. "There was no way these two parts could be joined." For which of the below this sentence is meant to be:

- (a) There were two areas of concentration, one in the west and one in the east.
- (b) There were two belts one in north and another in west.
- (c) There were two areas within the borders of modern India.
- (d) There were two areas within the borders of modern Pakistan.

77. Which two provinces of British India had very large areas where non-Muslims were in majority?

- (a) Punjab and Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Bengal and Gujarat
- (c) Punjab and Haryana
- (d) Punjab and Bengal

78. Which principle was followed for the division of India and Pakistan?

- (a) Principal of cultural majorities
- (b) Principal of ethnicity of the people
- (c) Principle of religious majorities
- (d) Principle of caste majorities

79. Who was known as "Frontier Gandhi"?

- (a) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- (b) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

80. India was divided into-

- (a) India and Pakistan
- (b) India and Bangladesh
- (c) India and China
- (d) India and Nepal

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (81 to 85):

*The Partition was not merely a division of properties, liabilities and assets, or a political division of the country and the administrative apparatus. What also got divided were the financial assets, and things like tables, chairs, typewriters, paper-clips, books and also musical instruments of the police band! The employees of the government and the railways were also 'divided'. Above all, it was a violent separation of communities who had hitherto lived together as neighbours. It is estimated that the Partition forced about 80 lakh people to migrate across the new border.*

*Between five to ten lakh people were killed in Partition related violence. Beyond the administrative concerns and financial strains, however, the Partition posed another deeper issue. The leaders of the Indian national struggle did not believe in the two-nation theory. And yet, partition on religious basis had taken place. The Muslim population in India accounted for 12 per cent of the total population in 1951.*

*There were competing political interests behind these conflicts. The Muslim League was formed to protect the interests of the Muslims in colonial India. But most leaders of the national movement believed that India must treat persons of all religions equally and that India should not be a country that gave superior status to adherents of one faith and inferior to those who practised another religion.*

**81. Who did not believe in “Two-Nation Theory”?**

- (a) Many leaders of Indian National Struggle                      (b) People of Pakistan  
(c) Muslim League    (d) None of these

**82. Why was Muslim League formed?**

- (a) To propose two-nation theory.  
(b) To look after the administration in newly formed Pakistan.  
(c) To prepare the constitution of Pakistan  
(d) To protect the interests of the Muslims in colonial India.

**83. What was the number of the people who had to forcefully migrate across to the new borders?**

- (a) 83 lakh                      (b) 81 lakh                      (c) 80.5 lakh                      (d) 80 lakh

**84. \_\_\_\_\_ was the percentage of Muslim population in India in 1951?**

- (a) 12 per cent                      (b) 15 per cent                      (c) 12.5 per cent                      (d) 13.3 per cent

**85. It was violent \_\_\_\_\_ of communities.**

- (a) unification                      (b) suppression                      (c) separation                      (d) judgement

**Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (86 to 91):**

*A bill on a new state has to be recommended by the President. In India, it is usually the Cabinet which requests the President to do that. Article 3 makes it clear that the Parliament is the sole authority on making a decision on a new state. President refers the bill to the State Assembly for its views giving it a certain period of time. Parliament is not obligated to follow on the views of State Assembly. If the State Assembly does not express its opinion within the specified period of time, the bill could be introduced in the Parliament after the expiry of the specified period. Why did the authors of the constitution put complete responsibility of creating new states only with the Parliament? Why did they not provide a bigger role for a State Assembly other than expressing ‘its views’ on the topic?*

*To understand the intentions behind a certain clause in our Constitution the legal experts refer to the discussions of the authors that preceded the formulation of these clauses referred to as Constituent Assembly Debates (CAD). One legal expert clarifies: When the Constituent Assembly was deliberating in November 1948 on the scope and content of Article 3, there was a proposal by Prof. KT Shah that the legislation constituting a new State from any region of a State should originate from the legislature of the State concerned. Had this procedure been approved, the power to decide the statehood of a region seeking separation would have been vested with the State legislature dominated by the elite of developed regions.*

*Opposing the same and using the then demand for an Andhra Province as an example, Shri K. Santhanam stated as under: “I wonder whether Professor Shah fully realizes the implications of his amendment. If his amendment is adopted, it would mean that no minority in any State can ask for separation of territory... unless it can get a majority in that State legislature. Take the case of Madras Province for instance. The Andhra’s want separation. They bring up a resolution in the Madras Legislature. It is defeated by a majority. There ends the matter. The way of the Andhra’s is blocked altogether. They cannot take any further step to constitute an Andhra province.” Thus Article 3 emerged in its current form.*

86. To whom does the President refer the bill after his own review?  
 (a) Parliament (b) State Assembly  
 (c) Prime Minister (d) Chief Election Commissioner
87. Where did the Andhra's get resolution from?  
 (a) Supreme Court (b) Madras Legislature (c) Madras High Court (d) Delhi High Court
88. Who presents the bill for the formation of the new state to the President?  
 (a) Prime Minister (b) Chief Ministers of the state  
 (c) Legislative (d) Cabinet
89. "The legislation constituting a new State from any region of a State should originate from the legislature of the State concerned." This proposal put forth by whom in 1948?  
 (a) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar (b) Prof. KT Shah  
 (c) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru (d) Sardar Patel
90. Full form of CAD-  
 (a) Constitutional Amendment Demand (b) Constitution Article Debate  
 (c) Constituent Assembly Data (d) Constituent Assembly Debate
91. Assertion (A): The interim government took a firm stance against the possible division of India into small principalities of different sizes.  
 Reason (R): Before 15 August 1947, peaceful negotiations had brought almost all states whose territories were contiguous to the new boundaries of India, into the Indian Union.  
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

## ANSWERS

### Multiple Choice Questions

- |         |         |         |         |   |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c)  | 2. (a)  | 3. (b)  | 4. (a)  | 5. (d)                                    | 6. (d)  | 7. (a)  | 8. (a)  | 9. (d)  | 10. (b) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (c) | 13. (b) | 14. (b) | 15. (d)                                   | 16. (a) | 17. (d) | 18. (d) | 19. (d) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (a) | 23. (c) | 24. (a) | 25. (b)                                   | 26. (c) | 27. (a) | 28. (b) | 29. (b) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (d) | 32. (c) | 33. (a) | 34. (c) | 35. (c)                                   | 36. (a) | 37. (b) | 38. (c) | 39. (b) | 40. (c) |
| 41. (c) | 42. (a) | 43. (b) | 44. (d) | 45. (b)                                   | 46. (b) | 47. (a) | 48. (b) | 49. (b) | 50. (a) |
| 51. (b) | 52. (d) | 53. (d) | 54. (b) | 55. (d)                                   | 56. (b) | 57. (c) | 58. (a) | 59. (a) | 60. (a) |
| 61. (d) | 62. (b) | 63. (c) | 64. (a) | 65. (c)                                   | 66. (b) | 67. (c) | 68. (d) | 69. (a) | 70. (d) |
| 71. (a) | 72. (c) | 73. (c) | 74. (a) | 75. I-(d), II-(d), III-(b), IV-(a), V-(b) |         |         |         |         |         |

### Input Text Based MCQ's

- |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 76. (a) | 77. (d) | 78. (c) | 79. (b) | 80. (a) | 81. (a) | 82. (d) | 83. (d) | 84. (a) | 85. (c) |
| 86. (d) | 87. (b) | 88. (d) | 89. (b) | 90. (d) | 91. (b) |         |         |         |         |